(which we certainly cannot rely upon, especially as she already has Roumania to draw upon and may later have Russia) ; loss of life will be less and therefore the policy of less fighting will be popular in France (this being the most futile of all arguments) ; America may help with troops.

But is it certain that shipping can be found in nine to twelve months[5] time for the transport of, say, 500,000 Americans to France and maintain them there ?* Is it certain that our own shipping will hold out for another year, and that the French and British peoples will stand the strain of a year of inactivity while they have to endure continually increasing privations ?

4. Can we be sure of keeping Russia and Italy in the War if Germany is free to strike hard at them? At the present time Russia is an easy prey, and cannot stand up to a formidable attack.

What will be the attitude of the new Russian Government to us if we allow their country to be overrun once more? The Italian danger is notorious and nothing more need be said about it.

5. The above are briefly the dangers of inaction.

What are the advantages of continuing the battle ?

In every great battle a time of extreme stress arrives and the side which sets its teeth the hardest usually wins.

Again, before any considerable success can be gained in battle the enemy's

Importance of

The^emy reserves have to be exhausted. This used to be a matter of hours, now is a matter of weeks and months. The Commander with the last reserves usually wins.

* Britain alone found shipping to convey a million American troops to France in 1918. American ships carried another million.